674 dacoities, thefts and house-trespasses suffered a decline. In murders, dacoities and other offences against person the district of Mirpur holds an unenviable position while in theft the Srinagar district stands out first. In house-breaking and trespass the Jammu district seems abnormally adept. The total number of offences reported during the decade came to 32,813 while [illegible] offences came as a legacy of the previous years. The number of accused arrested during the decade was 35,382.

VI. THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

161 **33.** In the preceding pages the conditions of the decade have been recorded in somewhat detail and we are now in possession of fairly enough data to tackle the causes of the growth of population in the different parts of the country during the closing decade. With the exception of the floods which made appearance towards the close of the decade, the decennium has been one of all round peace and progress, as it enjoyed freedom from virulent epidemics like Influenza which carried away about 41,000 souls during the last decade, and from wars requiring the removal of a large amount of adult population from the country giving rise to factors which reduced the birth rate considerably. On the other hand maintenance of peace and order and development of irrigation, communications, trade and industry were factors helpful to the growth of population which consequently has registered an increase of 325,725 souls or 9·8 per cent. during the decade as against 5·1 per cent. increase of 1921 and 8·69 of 1911. The percentage increase i. e. 9·8 is highly satisfactory as it is almost on par with the increase for the whole of India which comes to 10·6 per cent. The increase is also quite in level with the increase in Mysore (9·7 per cent.), Gwalior (10·3 per cent.) and Punjab States (11·2 per cent.) although the Baroda and Hyderabad States show a big jump of 14·9 per cent. and 15·8 per cent. increases between 1921 and 1931 as against the 4·6 per cent. increase in case of Baroda and 6·8 per cent. decrease in Hyderabad in the decade 1911-1921.

Of the British Indian Provinces the percentage increases are :—

Bengal (7·3), Bihar Orissa (10·8), Bombay (13·3), Burma (11), Central Provinces (11·3), Madras (10·4), North-West Frontier Provinces (7·7), United Provinces (6·7) and Punjab (14·0).

The average density per square mile has also increased to 43 from 39 of the last Census and an absolute [illegible] from 147 to 160·4 in case of the Jammu and Kashmir Provinces excluding the Frontier Districts.

163 **34. Vital Statistics.**—The adjoining table shows the vital statistics for 165 the ten years and it may be stated without any fear of contradiction that the accuracy of these statistics continues to be full of suspicion and the results are so faulty that it would be simply wasting time to attempt to build up the birth and death rates from these unreliable data.

Name of District.	Number of Births in the decade 1921-1930.	Number of deaths in the decade 1921-1930.	Excess of births over deaths.	Excess of deaths over births.	Increase or decrease in population in 1931.
Jammu Province ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	+ [illegible]
Jammu City ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
Punch Jagir ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
Chenani ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
Kashmir Province ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	+ [illegible]
Srinagar City ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	+ [illegible]
[illegible] ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	+ [illegible]
Ladakh ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	+ [illegible]
Total State ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]

659 The arrangements for recording the vital statistics continue to be faulty as the agency through which these records are gathered is both illiterate and irresponsible. While one might put some faith in the figures of death which 163 on account of the congregation of people gain sufficient publicity and importance to awaken the Chowkidars to a sense of duty in getting the event 165 registered, very little care is taken to ascertain and record the accurate number of births in rural areas and especially the birth of daughters which event is not readily disclosed by the parents who feel greatly disappointed. The figures carry their own condemnation with them especially of the Punch Ilaqa where the deaths in ten years exceed the births by 3,230 which is a fallacious result as the comparison of the Census figures establishes an increase of (387,384—351,781) or 35,603 persons or 10·12 per cent. during the decade. This increase could only take place either through births or through immigration and since the vital statistics show a large excess of deaths over births and surely there has not been any discovery of a Gold Mine so as to attract so many thousands to these hills, the conclusion that the birth statistics are absolutely rotten and fictitious is self-evident.

Taking this data for what it is worth there is an excess of 165,053 births over the deaths during the ten years period while the actual increase of population is 325,725 which leaves a difference of (325,725—165,053) or 160,672 souls unaccounted for. If we take into calculation the variation affected by migration the inexplicable difference increases to 160,672+30,252 (which is the excess of emigrants over immigrants) or 190,924 which shows that a large proportion of births have easily escaped registration and consequently the figures need not be subjected to any further analysis since they are calculated to lead to fallacious conclusions.

161 **III. Growth of Population.**—Postponing the discussion of migration to subsequent chapters it is now time to proceed to the discussion of the "Growth of Population" by Provinces, Districts and Tehsils and offer suitable explanations for variations in figures.

The population of the State has during the last forty years (1891-1931) increased from 2,543,952 to 3,646,243 persons which gives a rise of 43·3 per cent.—the percentage variations during the four decades being 12 for 1891 to 1901; 8·7 for 1901 to 1911; 5·1 for 1911 to 1921 and 9·8 for 1921 to 1931. The density per square mile has also during the same period risen from 31 in 1891 to 43 in 1931, which shows that the population of the State is progressively on the increase. A reference to the Subsidiary Table III of this Chapter which gives variation in relation to density for the various Natural Divisions will show that the Jhelum Valley Division stands the highest with a decennial increase of 13·5 per cent. and is followed by the (*ii*) Submontane Tracts (9·9 per cent.), (*iii*) The Outer Hills (8·5 per cent.) and (*iv*) The Indus Valley (5·6 per cent.).

As regards the total increase during 40 years the Indus Valley Division stands the highest having increased its population by 80·1 per cent. This however is too exaggerated a figure and the inflation is due to the unreliability of the first two *i.e.*, 1891 and 1901 Censuses. The 1911 Census which was close and careful represents the true state of affairs and both at this and the 1921 Census the rate of decennial increase works out to 7·1 and 5·6 respectively which clearly proves the incredibility of the statistics of earlier Censuses.

In density, however, the Natural Division No. I (*i. e.*) the Semi-mountainous Tract stands the highest having an average density of 273 and next comes the Jhelum Valley with a density of 184. The Outer Hills with a density of 110 stand third in order of density and the Frontier Districts occupy the last position having only 5 persons to a square mile. The position is graphically represented in the accompanying map which shows at a glance the increase by Natural Divisions.

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

COMPARISON WITH VITAL STATISTICS.

Administrative Division.	1921-1931. Total number of Births.	1921-1931. Total number of Deaths.	No. per cent. of population of 1921 of Births.	No. per cent. of population of 1921 of Deaths.	Excess (+) or deficiency (—) of births over deaths.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of population of 1931 compared with 1921. Natural Population.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of population of 1931 compared with 1921. Actual Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu & Kashmir State	790,004	626,157	24	19·1	+ 163,847	+ 283,307	+ 325,725
I. Jammu Province...	389,360	304,078	23·7	18·6	+ 85,282	——	+ 148,102
II. Kashmir ...	375,023	302,878	26·7	21·6	+ 72,145	——	+ 162,122
III. Frontier Districts of Ladakh and Gilgit.	32,825	26,405	16·8	13·3	+ 6,420	——	+ 11,508
Cities.							
I. Srinagar City ...	41,793	35,743	23·4	20·2	+ 6,050	——	+ 34,033
II. Jammu ...	7,390	8,160	23·4	25·8	—770	——	+ 7,107

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

VARIATION BY TEHSILS ACCORDING TO DENSITY.

(a) *Actual Variation.*

Natural Division.	Decade.	Variation in tehsils with a population per square mile at the commencement of the decade of Under 150	150-300	300-450	450-600
1	2	3	4	5	6
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE ...	1921-1931	+ 88,299	+ 166,143	— 197,121	+ 268,665
	1911-1921	+ 61,085	+ 39,047	+ 41,800	——
	1901-1911	+ 145,406	+ 110,284	— 8,835	— 10,798
I. The Sub-montane and Semi-mountainous Tract.	1921-1931	———	+ 45,290	+ 12,963	+ 6,008
	1911-1921	——	— 2,978	+496	+ 8,719
	1901-1911	———	— 12,048	— 8,835	— 10,798
II. The Outer Hills ...	1921-1931	+ 34,233	+ 49,688	——	———
	1911-1921	+ 30,240	+ 16,030	——	——
	1901-1911	+ 86,151	+ 18,628	——	———
Jammu Province ...	1921-1931	+ 34,233	+ 94,978	+ 12,963	+ 6,008
	1911-1921	+ 30,240	+ 13,051	+496	+ 8,719
	1901-1911	+ 86,151	+ 5,804	— 8,835	— 10,798
III. Jhelum Valley (Kashmir Province)...	1921-1931	+ 38,066	+ 51,108	— 210,090	+ 262,657
	1911-1921	+ 27,284	+ 26,019	+ 42,482	———
	1901-1911	+ 37,097	+ 110,800	——	——
IV. Indus Valley (Frontier Districts) ...	1921-1931	+ 15,411	——	——	——
	1911-1921	+ 8,112	———	——	——
	1901-1911	+ 22,258	——	———	——

According to the above method the mean age for the whole State as well as for the provinces work out as shown in the marginal statement from which it will be observed that there has been a depletion in the mean ages since the last decade, which shows that the decade has been favourable to the birth and growth of children whose preponderance has reduced the mean age. The smoothening of the age-groups at the current Census has also played some part in bringing about the disparity in the figures of the two Censuses. The absence of Influenza epidemic and the infrequent visitations of other epidemics and that too in a mild form are greatly responsible for these results. The results of mean age by religion are given in the Subsidiary Table I to this chapter and the following extract will show the principal tendencies of the age statistics for the religions in the State. 16.3

State or Province	Males		Females	
	1931	1921	1931	1921
State ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jammu Province ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kashmir ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frontier Districts ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Religion and Sex.		1931	1921	1911
Hindu ..	Male	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Female	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Muslim ..	Male	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Female	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sikh ..	Male	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Female	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buddhist ..	Male	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Female	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The above shows that the mean age is the highest for the Buddhists and lowest in the case of Sikhs and Muslims who show a close correspondence, the Hindus occupying the middle position which leads to the conclusion that the Buddhists do not constitute a growing population and the proportion of children amongst them is the lowest as compared to the Sikhs and Muslims, the growing nature of whose population is strongly corroborated by smaller mean age and consequently greater proportion of children in the earlier age-groups. The Subsidiary Table II substantiates the above conclusions as at a glance it will appear that the proportion of male children per 10,000 of each sex in the 0-5 group is 1,728 for Sikhs, 1,558 for Muslims, 1,518 for Hindus and only 1,082 for the Buddhists. The non-progressive character of Buddhist population is also abundantly brought to light by the application of Sundbarg theory as will be presently shown.

171. **Longevity.**—The ages of the population in the Imperial Tables VII and VIII as also in the Subsidiary Tables are generally exhibited by quinary groups but after the group 65-70 instead of having further quinary groups such as 70-75, 75-80 the general practice is to include all the ages above 70 into one group designated as '70 and over' and consequently the statistics of longevity which do not find a place in the prescribed tables, are shown in Subsidiary Table VII at the end of this chapter. The figures show that there are 43,118 persons of ages above 70. The maximum age record of the current Census is 135 at which age 3 persons have been recorded (all in the Jammu Province) but this seems to be much exaggerated statement which only proves the abnormal tendency amongst the old people who have much ambition to inflate their ages by stretching as high as possible. Every old man after 60 is prone to declare himself as a centenarian and those nearing hundred would not content with a lesser figure than 120 or 125, and those above 100 can inflate their ages as much as they like to win the sympathy and reverence of the multitude. In fact such 16.5 888

16.5
893

persons are oftentimes bereft of senses of hearing and speech and the age is declared by other people who generally place it at a much higher figure than they have heard the man declaring himself. The figures in the table are therefore to be accepted with great reserve. Of the total number of persons above [illegible] are Hindus, [illegible] Muslims, [illegible] Buddhists and [illegible] Sikhs. The tendency for a preference for the numbers ending in zero or 5 is remarkably visible from the frequency table where the number of persons returned under ages [illegible] are much higher than of those against the intervening ages. The total number of those aged [illegible] years is only [illegible], while the number of those aged exact 100 is [illegible] i. e., [illegible] times greater, which shows the strong aspiration of the old to score their century.

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[illegible]. **Sundbarg Types of Population.**—In his address before the International Institute in [illegible], the Swedish Statistician Sundbarg propounded his well-known theory as to the balance of population at different age-groups. According to him the number of persons aged 15-50 is generally about half of the total population, and the fluctuations mostly take place in the higher or lower age-groups i. e., 0-15 and 50 and over. The changes take place in the generations of the young people below 15 and amongst the old i. e., above 50, while the middle-aged group between 15 and 50 contains the steady half of the total number. Applying his theory to the State the correctness that it substantially holds good is self-evident as by the simple process of addition of age-groups 1 and 3 we get [illegible] which closely approximates to [illegible] of group 15-50 which contains about one-half of the population.

Age-group	Population
1. Age-group 0—15 ..	[illegible]
2. ,, 15—50 ..	[illegible]
3. ,, 50 and over ..	[illegible]

Further the population is classed (a) Progressive, if the 0-15 group contains about 40 per cent, (b) Stationary, if it contains about 33 per cent, and (c) Regressive, if it has about 20 per cent. In the case of this State the 0-15 group contains [illegible] per cent of the population which clearly proves that our population is fairly progressive. The marginal statement exhibits the effects of the application of this theory to the provinces from which it is obvious that in all the three units the age-group 15-50 contains approximately half of the total population of the province concerned, although coincidence is not so close as in the case of the whole State. The Frontier Districts show a very great approach to 50 per cent, while divergence is slightly greater in the case of the two provinces Jammu and Kashmir. Still the population under group 15-50 does not exceed the half by more than [illegible] per cent, which is too small a deviation to vitiate the theory enunciated above.

Province	Age-group		
	0—15	15—50	50 & over
Jammu Province ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kashmir ,, ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frontier Districts ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

On the basis of this theory the stationary character of the Buddhist population in the State can easily be established. The total population of the Buddhists in the State is [illegible] of which group 0-15 contains [illegible] i. e., [illegible] per cent, group 15-50 contains [illegible] almost exactly 50 per cent and group 50 and over, containing the balance. The presence of 50 per cent in 15-50 proves the Sundbarg's main theory while the proportion of [illegible] per cent in the 0-15 age-group brings the population under the category of stationary and at the same time shows the regressive tendency, because for the category of stationary population 0-15 age-group should contain 33 per cent of the population while in the present case the percentage is somewhat lower being only [illegible] per cent.

6.57

[illegible]. **Birth and Death-rates.**—As already observed in the first chapter the vital statistics of the State possess very doubtful reliability and consequently no attempt has been made to work up birth and death-rate statistics on

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

[illegible]

162

[illegible]

TABLE OF LONGEVITY.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

TABLE OF LONGEVITY—contd.

[illegible]

162
165 ●

[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]		
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....

8/162 of females than other divisions, but the existence of only 843 females per 1,000 males shows that the severity of climate is a strong factor acting adversely on the growth of the female content of the population. In the first place there is large number of male births than females and the climate being cold there are greater dangers from chills and exposure to young children and old persons of delicate constitutions. Since greater regard and preferential care of the male children secures immediate medical relief for them, the absence of such regard in the case of females exposes them to greater risks.

8/162 847 157. *Causes of Deficiency of Sex-ratio.*—(1) *Female Infanticide.*—The custom of female infanticide which has its origin in the prohibitive expenses of marrying daughters in high caste Hindus used to be common in the Duggar country especially among the Rajputs which accounts for the great dearth of females in that community, there being 714 females to 1,000 males. It cannot be said with certainty that the practice has altogether vanished although there can be no denial of its being considerably on the wane. The measures taken during this decade under the inspiration of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur who has created a special trust (Dhandevi Memorial Fund) for the marriage of Rajput girls and also announced that for each female child born to a Rajput the father will get an acre of land, the custom may be said to be fast vanishing. The happy results of these measures have already begun to show themselves as at the current Census the female proportion of Rajputs has risen from 720 to 726.

9/162 854 (2) *Neglect of Female Children.*—The neglect of female children exhibits itself in two different shapes—deliberate and unconscious. If the neglect of parents is intended to bring about the death of the female infant it amounts to infanticide but if on the other hand the neglect is not deliberate but due partly to habit and partly to greater regard for the sons who are better looked after than the daughters it is unconscious neglect. The cases of deliberate neglect are getting fewer and fewer with the advancement of civilization while unconscious neglect is still in vogue. This naturally takes place more among the poor whose slender means and little education do not allow them to maintain equality between children of both sexes. As already shown above this kind of neglect will be found more in Kashmir where exposures and chills to infant daughters are not attended to so promptly as in the case of sons, slightest trouble to whom summons immediate medical assistance. In the Jammu Province also the unconscious neglect is common but the climate being milder the children can carry through the cold season even with poor clothing and chances of exposure are not so great as in Kashmir.

165 582 (3) *Early Marriage.*—The practice of early marriage requiring child wives and even mothers aged 13 or 14 years is responsible for greater mortality of females on account of too early consummation. With the passing of the Regulation preventing marriage of girls under 14 and boys under 18 the practice may be said to have received its death blow and other conditions being favourable we should expect a better proportion of females at the next Census. The practice which was so common in the Duggar has given a serious set-back to the growth of Hindu population of the State which during the last forty years has shown a very unsatisfactory increase.

162 [illegible] (4) *Deaths due to Child-birth.*—It is a well known fact that many deaths of females in India take place at the time of child-birth which is due to the unskilful midwifery and ignorance.

[illegible] (5) *Hard treatment to Women.*—The young wives are generally subjected to hard treatment at the hands of the mother-in-law while the young widows are regarded as a curse in Hindu families.

[illegible] (6) *Hard Work.*—Close work or work under harder conditions coupled with the usual troubles of looking after the family, cooking the meals and doing several other things under insanitary conditions within the four walls of the house also tells upon the health of women. The *Purdah* system further affects their health adversely.

[Errata: read "720"; cf. errata sheet, p. 312 category 116 -- Analysis]

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES.

[illegible]	[illegible]						
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
[illegible]							
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]							
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]							
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	2	3	4	5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

659 vigilance so as to get through the business without the least possibility of trouble or resistance from the public. The Hidayat (or instructions for filling up the schedule) was worded in very plain terms explaining the beneficent objects of the enquiry and allaying suspicions which generally accompany any novel enquiries more so when the enquiries pertained to the women-folk. Although accuracy and exactness required the putting of the questions direct to the women concerned but as already pointed out the difficulties of selection of a sample area and the dearth of female workers to carry out the investigations throughout the length and breadth of the country constituted strong impediments to obtaining responses direct from the married women. The fear of public opposition and resentment springing from the addressing of such enquiries direct to the women in this backward tract where lack of female education and social restrictions like *Purdah* would have presented serious obstacles in the way of enquiry, was a further consideration which weighed with the Census authorities of the State who deemed it wiser to address the questionnaire to the husband instead of the wife. This elicited prompt responses from the husbands and made the enquiry the least objectionable to any one although humourists were not wanting among the city intelligentsia who would put funny questions regarding the exact interpretation of the words 'the period of married life', to the Census workers who would dismiss them with a light smile and passed on to the next house. The returns may be assumed as fairly accurate as the responses from the husbands yielded equally reliable results and we do not think that replies from women themselves would have yielded better data. After rejecting the slips containing doubtful or incomplete entries 13,714 slips were selected for tabulation and in all eleven tables have been compiled and we shall discuss them seriatim in the following paragraphs.

163 **163. Table I: Sex of the first-born.**—In this table are presented the statistics of the sex of the first-born child and it will be seen that out of 13,714 cases examined [illegible] mothers brought forth a male child at the first birth while [illegible] mothers delivered a female child at the first birth, the balance of [illegible] being without any issue. The proportion of females first-born per one 1,000 males first-born comes to [illegible] for the whole State while in the case of Baroda State whose figures alone are available to us at the time of writing the proportion works to [illegible], which only proves the greater masculinity at first birth in the case of this State. Further analysis of the statistics by districts shows that masculinity at first birth is highest for the Ladakh district ([illegible]) while it is lowest in the case of the Kathua district ([illegible]). The districts of Mirpur, Srinagar, Baramulla also show a comparatively higher proportion than the Udhampur, Jammu, Muzaffarabad, Gilgit, Poonch and Chenani. The sex of the first-born generally determines the sex of the families and if the first-born is a male it is a fair index of the predominance of males in the majority of the families concerned. Since the table has been prepared for the first time no comparisons can be built at this Census and the detailed examination of the subject has naturally to fall to the share of the succeeding Census.

9/162 **164. Table II: Size constitution of the Families.**—This table shows only the size of the family and has been compiled from completed fertility cases only. The addition of two or three more columns to this table would have given us the sex-constitution of families also and it would be advantageous to provide separate columns for male-children and female-children if the enquiry is pursued at the next Census. The table shows that the size of the family varies from families having no children to families having as large a number as 21 children. It will be seen that families with no children have the highest proportion ([illegible] per cent.) to the total number of families enumerated while the percentage falls to less than one after the 12 children families. Of the twenty two categories into which the families have been classed the largest proportion of families is embraced by the group of families from 1 to 5 children which five categories include [illegible] per cent. of the total. The first four classes have [illegible] per cent. of families while the last thirteen classes contain only [illegible] per cent. all combined.

163 **165. Table III: Fertility by Occupations.**—Shows the size of the families according to occupations of the husbands and the following small table will

165 * [Errata: cf. Category [illegible], P 329 For corrections -- Analyst]

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naturally help us in understanding the influence of occupation on the size of families as well as on the survival ratios.

Occupation.	Number of families examined.	Average number of children per family.	Proportion of surviving to thousand born.
1. Agriculture	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. Industry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. Transport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. Public force	16	9·3	322·9
6. Public Administration	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7. Professions and liberal arts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8. Persons living on their income	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9. Domestic service	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10. Insufficiently described occupations	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11. Unproductive and unspecified occupations	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The largest average of children per family (9·3) is returned by public force which, however, on the contrary exhibits the lowest survival ratio 322·9 leading to the inference that although on account of physical strength of those connected with Army the number of births is high but on account of the absence of the father the children born are not properly looked after which complicates the high mortality. The high average is, in part due to the fact that the number of cases examined is only 16. Agriculture records the highest survival rate (668) and the average of children is also high (7·7) which is productive of the fact that the active outdoor life of both the parents engaged in agriculture yields both high fertility as well as high survival ratio. The number of births is the poorest (7·2) among persons living on their incomes without taking substantial share in the worldly activity necessary for the production of wealth though their survival rate is not so bad owing to the necessary means at their disposal for bringing up their children in a good state of health and comfort. The average of births is good for domestic service and insufficiently described occupations; fair for trade, professions and liberal arts; and low for transports, unproductive occupations and public administration. The survival ratio is good under agriculture, insufficiently described occupations, industry, trade and public administration; fair in the case of persons living on their incomes, domestic service; and poor in the case of transport, unproductive, professions and liberal arts and public force.

138. **Table IV: Fertility by Religion and Caste.**—The size of families by caste or religion of the families examined is demonstrated by Table IV in which details for the principal castes of each religion have been given. The table contains lot of useful information for besides supplying the average number of children born per family for each caste it also gives the average proportion of surviving children to thousand born and is consequently helpful in working out the prevalence of infant mortality in the various communities. Since one of the outstanding features of the Indian Census is a high birth-rate accompanied by a high death-rate especially amongst the children the productive efficiency of the various communities will therefore be more correctly disclosed by the survival ratios of children which this table gives in column 6. Columns 7, 8, 9 and 10 again are full of further important data bearing on the subject for an analysis of these figures by working out further proportions will show the connection which the age of the wife at marriage bears to the production of children as well as the survival ratios. With this prefatory observation regarding the multifarious utilities of this table we proceed to discuss some of the important results springing from the analysis of these statistics.

a [Errata: cf. category II6, p. 229 for corrections -- Analyst]

6:India G-3 (1931)1933 AVI Kashmir AV1

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The average number of children born per family comes to 5·7 for the entire State which compares quite favourably with 5·69 of Baroda State whose statistics should be very reliable on account of this enquiry having been held there for the second time. Proportion of children surviving to thousand born in the State is higher (i.e. 682·6) than 604 of Baroda which shows that survival rate here is comparatively favourable than in Baroda although the variation per cent. of population in two States is greater in the case of Baroda 14·9 against 9·8 of this State. This apparent inconsistency is easily explained by a consideration of the figures of migration. The Baroda State has an excess of 127,631 immigrants over the total emigrants which consequently swelled up the increase per cent. of population of that State while we had an excess of 30,232 emigrants over immigrants. This is sufficiently probative of the fact that there the survival rate per thousand as disclosed at the special enquiry is fairly reliable. Now extending the comparisons to different religions it is clear that the highest average of births per family is shown by the Jains (7·3) after whom come the Sikhs with 6·4 average births per family, the Muslims and the Hindus following with their respective averages of 5·8 and 5·7. The Budhists possess only an average of 3·9 births per family. In the survival rate however the Budhists lead all others with a proportion of 813·4 surviving children per thousand born while the Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs, Indian Christian and Jains follow in descending order with survival averages of 680·4, 674·1, 673·3, 617·6 and 545·5 respectively. A glaring contrast is presented by the Jains who stand highest in the total number of births per family but sink down to the bottom in the survival proportions. An opposite contrast is presented by the Budhists who stand the lowest in average births per family but capture the topmost position in the survival ratios. The figures of Jains having been worked out for 3 families only should, however, be accepted with great reserve as the results worked out on examination of so few cases cannot make an approach to accuracy. Extending our examination to the castes it is seen that after ignoring the figures for Saryaras and Chuhras which are abnormal being based upon the examination of only a few families the Tarkhan has the highest average of children per family and is followed by Jhiwar and Jat (6·7), Kashmiri Pandit (6·3), Chamar (6·1), Brahman (5·9), Khatri (5·8), the Rajputs and Lohar bring up the rear with (5·0). The proportion of surviving children to thousand born is the highest among the Rajputs (730) and lowest (583) for the Tharkhans. Amongst the Muslim castes the Arain has the highest average of children per family (6·4) while Balti represents the other extreme with the lowest average of (5·0). The Kashmiri Muslim (6·1), Gujjar (6·0), Pathan (5·8), Shins (5·8), Sheikh (5·7) have also fair averages. As regards the surviving children the Muslim Rajputs show the highest proportion (718) and Shins (712), Gujjar (708), Pathan (687), Bafinda (686), Brokpa (680) also possess higher proportions while the Balti stands the lowest in this respect. The figure for others contains various castes which should have gone under the Hindus, the only caste included under the head tribal religion being Sansia, in whose case only two families have been examined and it is not wise to discuss results accruing from such deficient data.

Total number of families	Proportion per 100 of families with wife married at				[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Hindus .. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Muslims .. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sikhs .. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budhists .. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Religions [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

To represent the connection of the ages of the wife at marriage the marginal statement will be of material help both in showing the relative proportion of marriages in different age-groups in various religions as also on the average children per family and the proportion of surviving children. A look at the table shows that Hindus possess the largest percentage (19·9) of families with wife married at the age of 13 to 14 years, next come Muslims with (12·8 per cent.) and Sikhs with (11·7 per cent.) the Budhists showing only

4/4 [Errata: read "Chuhras"; cf. errata sheet, p. 339, category #6 -- Analyst]

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3·1 per cent. of married wives at this young age. In the next group 15-19 the Sikhs lead with a percentage of 61·3 and are closely followed by the Hindus (56 per cent.) the Muslims and Budhists percentages being 48·9 and 35·9 respectively. Combining these two groups we find from the slips examined that out of 100 married females 76 per cent. marriages of Hindu females take place before the age of 20 and only 24 per cent. or less than ¼ are celebrated after the 19th year. Amongst the Muslims, however, 62 per cent. marriages take place before the twentieth year of the wife while among the Budhists only 39 per cent. are celebrated before 20, the largest marriages taking place at ages between 20 and 30. Budhists have the highest percentage (46·9) in the group 20-30 and Hindus stand the lowest (17·6). In the group 30 and over again the Budhists occupy the supreme place and Muslims also contribute a proportion of 7·6, the Sikhs' share being the lowest (3·1).

To find some relation between the survival rate and the age of wife at marriage the figures of Budhist would seem to suggest a conclusion that the higher the age of the wife at marriage the greater will be the proportion of the surviving children to the total children born and the average number of children per family would also seem to be influenced by the higher proportion of marriages between 15-19. The Sikhs who marry 61·3 per cent. of their females between the ages of 15 and 19 have the highest number of children as also a survival rate at par with the Hindus. 15-19 would seem to be the most favourable age for marriage of girls and the results of the Regulation prohibiting marriage of girls below 14 years indirectly confirms the fitness of the 15th year for marriage of girls here and the results of this healthy reform will be abundantly clear by the next Census.

139. Table V: ***Age of Wife at Marriage and Fertility.***—In conjunction with this the statistics of Table V can also be studied which shows that although the ages of 13 and 14 years for wife at marriage yield a high average both of children born (6·3) and surviving (4·2) yet the errors attendant on the age-returns must have influenced the returns since all people are not expected to know the ages of females so accurately. Moreover, the number of families in the 13 years and 14 years age-groups is comparatively small as the figures represent only one year age-group while 15-19 years is a 4 year age-group and has more families. If 15 to 19 group had been split up into 4 groups of one year period each it can be said with some certainty that the 15 and 16 years ages will surely show better averages for the surviving children if not in the total number of children born although a corresponding reduction might have been occasioned by the 18 years and 19 years wives. The averages for 15-19 are 6 for total children and 4·27 for surviving children and these have been worked out for the highest number of families namely 6,189 and consequently the slight advantage shown by the 13 and 14 years is only trivial and imaginary as the separate figures for 15 years and 16 years wives would have shown. The averages regarding births fall as the ages of wives rise higher than 20 which only shows that with increase in the ages of married wives the rate of fertility decreases as is shown by column 4. Analysis by individual years debars us from hazarding conclusions as to the extent to which postponement of marriage lowers fertility and the survival ratio.

140. Table VI: ***Ages of Parents at Marriage and Fertility.***—Shows the correlation of ages of parents at marriage and its detailed analysis should give the ideal combination of the ages of husband and wife under which the best results might be obtained. Since the enquiry is only in its inception the work can better be left to the future Census for detailed comparative analysis. For our purpose it should suffice to say that having already shown ourselves in favour of the age-group 15-19 as the marriage period for females, we need only see which group (whether 15-19 or 20-29) would provide the best husbands. The wives aged 15-19 remaining constant we find that with husbands belonging to 15-19 group out of every 100 children born 70 survive while if the husbands belong to the category 20-29 the surviving children form only 67 per cent. of the total. This, however, is not sufficient material for placing the ideal age of husbands in the group 15-19 simply because it shows 3 per cent. improvement in the survival rate as compared to 20-29 group, as we have also [illegible] do away with the calculations by the comparison of unequal age-groups and taking into account

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an unequal number of families in different groups. Had the table shown details year by year or by equal age-periods we would have been more sure of our ground. Instead of having the group 20-29 it would have been better to have quinquennial age-groups 20-25, 25-30 and so on, as then it would have been possible for us to see whether 20-25 would not be more suitable age for husbands than 13-16. The old Hindu period of Brahmacharya also points to the suitability of the 25th year when the marriages of men were generally celebrated after they had completed their studentships. We should not, however, be over-enthusiastic in building conclusions just now on insufficient materials which should be tested by subsequent investigations of similar nature.

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141. Size of Family by duration of Marriage.—Table VII shows the effect of duration of period of marriage on fertility of the family for important castes of each religion and for purposes of detailed comparison it is further necessary to work out the details for the same numbers of different castes. Out of the large number of castes tabulated in the main table only eleven important castes have been singled out for showing effects and some useful results about fertility which are detailed in the sub-joined table.

Duration of parent marriage (years)	[illegible]										
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Below 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 years	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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142. Table VIII: Proportion of Sterile Marriages.—See Table VIII deals with absolute figures of sterile and fertile marriages with reference to the duration of married life, and the age of the wife at marriage.

The marginal table has been prepared from Table VII and shows the proportion of sterile and fertile marriages per 100 of total marriages, for different durations of marriage periods. It will at once be noticed that the sterility is highest or fertility lowest when the duration of marriage period is below 5 years. Even under the group 0-4 it will be apparent that when the wife's age is 13 or 14 the fertility is high but between 20-24 the proportion of sterile mothers falls considerably from 61 per cent. to 2 per cent. while if the wife is married after 25 sterility is again found to increase. The cause of high childlessness at 13 and 14 is also to be partially

Age of wife at marriage	[illegible]							
	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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SEX TABLE IV.

SIZE OF FAMILIES BY CASTE OR RELIGION OF FAMILY.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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SEX TABLE V.

Average Size of Family correlated with age of Wife at marriage.

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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu and Kashmir State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SEX TABLE VI.

Proportion of Fertile and Sterile Marriages.

[illegible]		[illegible]					
		[illegible]			[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
			[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu & Kashmir State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]		[illegible]								
		[illegible]			[illegible]			[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
			[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
1	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jammu & Kashmir State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*[illegible]